FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Fresh Mountain Butter.

JUST received, a few firkins small size, from beyond the Blue Ridge, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
March 6, 1839. 35tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1839.

THE Proprietors of the Stock of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in April next, to take into consideration the propriety of opening Books for the unsubscribed balance of the Capital Stock of said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. D JONES, President.
35 3t]

Look here!

I HAVE just received,
350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand
All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
March 6, 1839. 35 3w
N. B I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

☞The Raleigh Register will insert the above two weeks.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, sometime in February last, a Note on Major Angus Brown and Malcom Patterson, of Eighty four Dollars, given to Mrs. Mary McNeill, dated January, 1837. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.
MALCOM McBRYDE.
Near Randalsville, Robeson Co., N. C., February 12, 1839 } 35 3w

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

Baltimore, Feb 22, 1839.

We have the pleasure to inform you of the return of our Mr. Morris from France, per the Great Western. He has passed the months of December and January at the Burr quarries, for the purpose of procuring a good supply of the best quality, and we consequently hope to be able to give the greatest satisfaction to our customers in this article. He has also purchased a large supply of Cologne Mill-stones, which we expect to receive here very soon, and shall take the earliest opportunity after they are received to forward you a consignment of the various sizes which you have mentioned in a previous letter.
EGENTON & MORRIS.
To C. J. Orrell, Esq.

Orange County, N. C., Feb. 27, 1839.

C J. ORRELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saying that we have given our Burr Mill-stones a fair trial, (having had sundry competent Millers to test their quality, and having been engaged in the Milling business for *ten years past,*) and find them *far superior to any ever heretofore in our possession.* We allude to the pair purchased of you, and manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Baltimore.
In haste, your ob't servt's,
35 3w] H. & J. FOGLEMON.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

HERD'S GRASS SEED, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 27. 34 3w.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious head ache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.
Also, in Store, at very low prices,—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.
W. McL. McKAY.
October 9, 1838. 14tf

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan 30. 30tf

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom. The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as *52l* Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour,* the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Juba, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp. Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age.* Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse,* out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Belwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G. g d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti,* by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan,* of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.
SAMUEL MIMS.
January, 1839. 31 5w

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of
E. J HALE.
March, 1839.

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients [afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity] who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.
Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr Wm. Evans

THIS is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.
SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. Prince George co., Va.

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.
JOSEPH BROWNE.
City and County of New York, ss.

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.
JOSEPH BROWNE.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of January, 1837
PETER FINCKNEY, Com of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, TEN YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham Street, New York

Mr. Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr Wm. Evans.
BENJ. S. JARVIS.
Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public. 96 Nassau street. N York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recource to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, N. Y, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself

AGENTS.
E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. R. dmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern, F S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and A. Duval, Richmond
January 1, 1839. 26 eow1Y

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Huguenot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 4.

35,000 Spanish Cigars.

A CHOICE article, warranted to be genuine. Just received and for sale by
H. L. MYROVER
February 26. 34 4w.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the Third Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

ACTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE.

An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for 1839.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for 1839.

An act making appropriation for preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1839.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for 1839.

An act making appropriations for building a pier at the northern extremity of Winnebago Lake, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State," approved June 18, 1830.

An act in addition to an act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

An act to amend the act of the 3d March, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act to amend the judicial system of the United States," and for other purposes.

An act to prohibit the giving or accepting, within the District of Columbia, of a challenge to fight a duel, and for the punishment thereof.

An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases.

An act in amendment of the act respecting the judicial system of the United States.

An act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in the State of Alabama.

An act to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and the republic of Texas for marking the boundary between them.

An act to provide for the location and temporary support of the Seminole Indians removed from Florida.

An act to revive and extend an act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes to meet the current expenses of the Government, approved 21st May, 1838.

An act to repeal the proviso to the 2d section of an act approved 3d March, 1837, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to compromise the claims of the United States against certain banks.

An act to amend an act to reorganize the district courts of the United States in Mississippi, approved June 18, 1838.

An act providing for paying three companies of militia in the State of Indiana, called into the service of the United States.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," approved April 16, 1818.

An act giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States in certain cases against invasion and for other purposes.

An act providing for the erection of a fireproof building for the use of the General Post Office Department.

An act to provide for the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

An act to repeal the second section of an act to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants and returning surveys thereof to the General Land Office, approved July 7, 1838.

An act further to regulate the transportation of the mail upon railroads.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to purchase a tract of land belonging to the heirs of John Harris, deceased, being within the limits of the Navy Yard in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

A resolution to authorize the purchase of an island in the river Delaware, called the Pea Patch, and for other purposes.

A resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to George Washington Lafayette, the son, and to the surviving family of Gen. Lafayette.

A resolution for the purchase of the island at the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers.

A resolution authorizing certain certificates of deposite to be cancelled and reissued.

A resolution for the distribution in part of the Madison papers.

LAW FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT giving to the President of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in certain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to resist any attempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce, by arms, her claim to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of Maine which is in dispute between the United States and Great Britain; and, for that purpose, to employ the naval and military forces of the United States and such portions of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call into service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or of the act entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasion, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes," may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at their place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in the event of actual invasion of the Territory of the United States by any foreign Power, or of imminent danger of such invasion discovered, in his opinion, to exist before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, if he deem the same expedient, to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner provided for in an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen," approved May 23, 1836.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to complete the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to equip, man, and employ, in actual service, all the naval force of the United States; and to build, purchase, or charter, arm, equip, and man such vessels and steamboats on the Northern lakes and rivers whose waters communicate with the United States and Great Britain, as he shall deem necessary to protect the United States from invasion from that quarter.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ten millions of dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at his disposal for the purpose of executing the provisions of this act; to provide for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause to be issued certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, for the sum to be borrowed, or any part thereof; and the same to be sold upon the best terms that may be offered after public notice for proposals for the same: *Provided,* That no engagement or contract shall be entered into which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums thus borrowed after the expiration of five years from the first of January next; and that the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent., payable semi-annually.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for outfit and salary of a special minister to Great Britain: *Provided,* The President of the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the same.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That in the event of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and third sections of this act, the President of the United States shall be authorized to apply a part not exceeding $1 000 000 of the appropriation made in this act to repairing or arming fortifications along the seaboard and frontier.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever militia or volunteers are called into the service of the United States, they shall have the organization of the Army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and allowances.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the several provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the next Congress, and no longer.
JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. R. KING,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Approved, March 3, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TAXATION OF OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Our attention has been directed to the following portion of the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, at New York, which affords indisputable evidence of "the patronage of the Government," in that city, being habitually and systematically brought "in conflict with the freedom of elections." Are not these abuses, and do they not require reform?

ABENT S. DE PEYSTER SWORN AS A WITNESS.
Examined by Mr. Wise.

Question. While you were connected with the custom-house, do you know whether or not the officers of the customs were called upon to pay any part of their salaries, or any assessment or tax thereon, for party or political purposes? If yea, state whether you have ever, and when you have made any such payment, and state the *motive* upon which such payments were made.

Mr. Wagener objected to the propounding of this interrogatory, and called for the yeas and nays.

The committee decided that the interrogatory should be propounded. *Yeas*—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise—5. *Nay*—Mr. Wagener.

The interrogatory was then propounded, and the witness gave the following

Answer. The Weighers were called on to pay $15 each for the support of the election, and when I declined, Mr. Vanderpoel, the Deputy Surveyor, observed that I ought to consider whether my $1,500 per annum was not worth paying $15 for. Under the impression that it was the price for my situation, I paid it. The above occurred during the last spring election for charter officers. During my holding office, for about five years, I was occasionally called on, but always declined until within the last two years.

Question. Is the office of Weigher, which you held, regarded as one under the United States, and the salary of which was paid out of the Treasury of the United States?

Answer. Latterly paid out of the Treasury; formerly a commission was allowed on the amount of goods weighed. The office is one held from the U. States.

Question. Do you know whether other subordinate officers besides yourself in the custom-house were called on and required to pay such tax or assessment upon their salaries, for the use of party and political purposes?

Answer. Only by hearsay, as it regards the other officers, but I saw many of the Weighers pay the tax of $15.

Question. Was the money thus collected from you and others to be used for political purposes? If yea, for which of the then and present political parties?

Answer. It was intended to be used to support the election of persons attached to the present Administration.

Question. Who collected the tax from the Weighers?

Answer. Mr. Vanderpoel.

Question. What office does Mr. Vanderpoel hold in the custom-house, and what his salary?

Answer. At that time he held the office of Deputy Surveyor. I do not recollect the amount of his salary. I believe he now holds the office of Appraiser.

Question. Had he a book of the names of the officers from whom he collected, or had he a list of them?

Answer. A list.

Examined by Mr. Harlan.

Question. Are you acquainted with William M. Price, late District Attorney of the United States? If yea, please to state whether he was regarded, before and after his appointment, as a man worthy to be entrusted with the collection of large sums of money.

Answer. I am acquainted with William M. Price, late District Attorney, and answer the question in the negative.

Question. Was the last payment of $15, referred to by you in your answer to the third question, paid before or since the present Collector (Mr. Hoyt) came into office?

Answer. Since the last Collector came into office.

Question. Were you removed from office by the present Collector? If yea, state when, and whether any reasons were assigned therefor, and what they were.

Answer. I was removed by Mr. Hoyt, (the present Collector,) but have never condescended to ask the reasons, and must, therefore, be under the necessity of referring to the Collector, who is now present.

ABRAHAM B. VANDERPOEL SWORN AS A WITNESS.
Examined by Mr. Wise.

Question. What offices have you held in the custom-house; when did you commence to hold them; what the salaries of offices held by you?

Answer. I was appointed to the office of Inspector of the Customs in May, 1829, at $1,095 per year, and held it until 1836, when I was appointed Deputy Surveyor, at $1,500 per year, and March, 1838, appointed Appraiser, at $2,000 per year.

Question. Do you know whether the officers of the custom-house have ever been called on to contribute sums of money to party and political objects? What officers have been so called on; by whom; for what amount; with or without regard to their salaries of office; when did they contribute; if they refused, was any intimation given that their refusal might occasion their removal; what amount has so been contributed or collected, and for the support of what party, at any one election?

This interrogatory was objected to by Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster called for the yeas and nays.

The question, Shall the interrogatory be propounded? was put, and decided in the affirmative. *Yeas*—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise—5. *Nays*—Messrs. Foster, Owens, Wagener—3.

Other proceedings were had, in regard to which Mr. Wise offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following facts be entered on the Journal: Mr. Wise propounded to the witness, Abraham B. Vanderpoel, the following question, to wit:

"*Question* 2. Do you know whether the officers of the custom-house have ever been called on to contribute sums of money to party and political objects? what officers have been so called upon; by whom; for what amount; with or without regard to their salaries of office; when did they contribute; if they refused, was any intimation given that their refusal might occasion their removal; what amount has so been contributed or collected, and for the support of what party, at any one election?"

The witness took the interrogatory without objection to propounding the same, and proceeded to write his answer thereto on the paper attached to the question, and had written the following, to wit:

I have known officers attached to the custom-house to have been called on for;"—When Mr. Owens, member of the Committee, interposed, and informed the witness that he was not bound to answer any interrogatory relating to his private affairs; and, thereupon, Mr. Foster, another member of the Committee, objected to propounding the interrogatory. The witness here commenced to tear off what he had written before objection was made to the interrogatory. Mr. Wise prevented him from doing so, by forbidding the act. Mr. Foster insisted that the witness had the right to tear off what he had written, and that it was not his answer until it was complete and handed in, and he asked the witness whether it was his answer, and he replied "It was not;" and the Committee having decided that the interrogatory should be propounded, the said question by Mr. Wise was again handed to the witness, and he returned the following: "I decline to answer the 2d question." The witness was then permitted to retire.

Mr. Curtis called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Wise's motion; and the resolution was adopted. *Yeas*—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Foster, Harlan, Owens, Smith, Wagener, Wise—8. *Nays*—None.

The examination of Mr. Lyon, continued by Mr. Wise.

Question. Whilst you were Deputy Collector at the port of New York, were you ever called on as an officer of the custom-house to contribute any sum or sums of money to party or political objects; if so, what amount? was such amount, from you, called for in consideration of your salary from Government? what proportion did it bear to your salary? did you pay it? if not, why not? who called for such contributions? were other subordinates in the custom-house to your knowledge called on to contribute in like manner? for the support of what party were these contributions called for? was any menace, directly or indirectly, of removal, held over these officers or yourself for failures to grant such contributions?

Mr. Owens objected to the interrogatory.

The question, Shall the interrogatory be propounded? was put, and decided in the affirmative, the yeas and nays having been called by Mr. Owens. *Yeas*—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise—5. *Nays*—Messrs. Owens, Wagener—2.

Answer. I have frequently been called on to contribute to political objects while I was deputy Collector, as an officer of the custom-house. The amount was from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars. The tax was pro rata according to salary. It bore a proportion of from one to six per cent. I frequently paid a part of the amount; when it was too high, and more than I could afford, I urged them to reduce it; in one instance, where I was assessed twenty dollars, Mr. Swartwout told the collector of the tax that ten dollars was enough for me to pay. For a few years back I have not paid any thing to the General Committee, because I could not afford to pay the amount assessed, and because I could not conscientiously longer sustain the party. The collectors of the Tammany Hall Gen. Committee, one of whom was John Becker, called on me several times. William Tyack once or twice called on me to collect the amount with which I was assessed; he was not the regular collector but was one of the General Committee. I believe that nearly *all* the officers of the custom-house, in doors and out, and the clerks, were similarly taxed, and generally paid what they were assessed. It was assessed by the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and for the support of the party denominated the Tammany Hall party. If the individual did not pay the amount he was taxed with the Collector would remark, You will be reported to the General Committee; and every body well understood that proscription would follow. The Collector of the General Committee has an alphabetical book, which contains the names of persons taxed, and the amount each individual is required to pay.

An Ex-Postmaster in Georgia, who recently resigned his office, has made an amusing exposition. He says, that his receipts as Postmaster were nothing at all, though he was expected to do the drudgery of the party, and that, when he had been officiating about a month, the Department drew on him for $50, which he charitably furnished. Shortly afterwards, when there were not five dollars of the public money in his hands, the Department drew on him for $50 more, which he also furnished. Hearing subsequently, that a third requisition was about to be made, he backed out from his official dignity as precipitately as possible.

This was a hard case. The closest parallel to it, that we have ever seen, was that of a late stage traveller over a muddy road in New Jersey. Soon after starting, one of the stage-wheels dropped into a mud-hole, and the passenger, at the solicitation of the driver, got a fence-rail and helped to pry it out." I guess, said the driver, after the job was finished, "you mout as well bring that ere rail along with you, there's another hole ahead." Accordingly the traveller, not in the very best humor, trudged along half a mile on foot under the burden of the ponderous rail and again relieved the wheel. He was now about to take his seat in the vehicle, but the driver called out to him: "There's another hole yonder—I guess you'll have to take that ere rail along with you, and as the road is muddy, you'd better go a-foot." "Look ye, Sir," thundered the traveller at last, provoked beyond all endurance—"go to the devil with your old stage! I've no objections at all to walking, but as for paying stage-fare for the privilege of walking the whole distance with a big rail on my shoulder—I'll see you d——d first."—*Louisville Journal.*

The quantity of produce brought to the several Depots on the Rail Roads between Petersburg and Henderson, and Petersburg and Blakely, is so great that the motive power of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, heretofore sufficient for all purposes, is not now adequate to its regular transportation. One new Locomotive was recently obtained, two more are contracted for, and will be received very soon. Should a further increase be found requisite, it will be made.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, MARCH 4.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Some time last night ended the third and last Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

More even than usual, the important business of Congress was driven out into the last days, and indeed last hours, of the Session. A great deal has been left undone, of which a part at least ought to have been done. Of the acts that have passed we shall of course, as usual, furnish our readers with a correct list.

The most important act of the Session, being that which has grown out of the recent and yet existing conflict on the Maine frontier, will be found at large in the next column. It will speak for itself. We will only here call the reader's attention to the fact that the very large majority by which, in the House of Representatives, the Provisional Army feature was stricken out of the bill, (as will be seen in the report of Saturday's proceedings,) and the comparatively small majority by which Mr. Wise's proposed substitute for the whole bill was negatived, appear to indicate very plainly the remoteness of the contingency, in the opinion of the House, upon which the act is to take effect.

The bill passed the House of Representatives very late on Saturday night, by nearly a unanimous vote. When it reached the Senate, it was read three times, and passed that body by a quite unanimous vote.

The following was the 2d section, stricken out on motion of Mr. Wise, by a vote of 136 to 56:—

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in the event of actual invasion of the territory of the United States by any foreign Power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, discovered, in his opinion, to exist, before Congress can be convened to act upon the subject, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, to raise a provisional force, to be enlisted for five years, or during the continuance of hostilities with any foreign Power, not exceeding one regiment of dragoons, one regiment of artillery, two regiments of riflemen, and sixteen regiments of infantry, to be organized, in all respects, like the corresponding regiments now in service; and, also, to appoint not exceeding one major general, four brigadiers general, and not exceeding one surgeon and one assistant surgeon for each new regiment; the regiments, general, and medical officers to be subject to the same laws and rules, and to be entitled to the same benefits, of every kind, with the like corps and officers now in service; and it shall be the duty of the President to discharge the troops which may be raised by virtue of this act whenever the occasion for them, as defined by this act, shall cease to exist.

Both Houses of Congress sat till near day-light on Sunday (yesterday) morning; and then, finding that it would be impossible to complete the indispensable part of the business before them without an interval of repose, adjourned to meet again at 10 o'clock. They met accordingly, sat till 3, and then took a recess, the Senate until 6, the other House until half past 4: when they again assembled. These sittings have been most laborious and fatiguing.

The several annual appropriation bills have all become laws, though some of them not until the latest hour last evening.

Remarkably few in number are the bills of public importance, besides the annual bills, that have been passed at this session.

Among the acts passed is one for authorizing the erection of a fire-proof building for the General Post Office, on the site of the burnt Post Office, out of such materials and under such superintendence as the President of the United States shall direct; for which purpose it appropriates $150,000.

The bill which passed the Senate for the military occupation of Florida (by settlers on public lands, &c.) sleeps on the table of the House of Representatives. Connected with this subject, it is proper to state that one of the appropriation bills contains an item of five thousand dollars to defray the expense of a treaty with the Seminole Indians, inserted in the House of Representatives with the avowed intention to indicate the opinion of Congress that the Florida war might be ended by negotiation on eligible terms. This appropriation was at first resisted, but afterwards agreed to, by the Senate.

The annual General Appropriation bill contains, besides its ordinary items, the following enactment for the further security of the revenue derived from imposts:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, all money paid to any Collector of the Customs, or to any person acting as such, for unascertained duties, or for duties paid under protest against the rate or amount of duties charged, shall be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, kept and disposed of, as all other money paid for duties is required by law, or by regulation of the Treasury Department, to be placed to the credit of the said Treasurer, kept and disposed of, and shall not be held by the said Collector, or person acting as such, to wait any ascertainment of duties, or the result of any litigation in relation to the rate or amount of duty legally chargeable and collectable in any case where money is so paid. But, whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, in any case of unascertained duty or duties paid under protest, more money has been paid to the Collector or person acting as such, than the law requires should have been paid, it shall be his duty to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to the overpayment, directing the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

FROM THE SAME, MARCH 5.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Session was closed long after midnight of Sunday the 3d instant, the House adjourning at a quarter before 2 o'clock; the Senate not until after 3 o'clock A. M. of Monday.

A complete List of the Acts passed during the Session will be found in the preceding columns, by a perusal of which the reader will discover what bills passed into laws. All that are not enumerated failed in one House or the other.

Among the acts which failed may be reckoned, as first among those which have attracted the public attention, the bill known as the Sub-Treasury bill, which, after passing the Senate, was suffered to lie on the table of the other House till the close of the Session, without its friends venturing so far as even to make a motion for its consideration.

In the List of Acts passed during the late Session the reader will find none making appropriations for Fortifications, or for the support of the Military Academy. The appropriations for these objects were incorporated in the bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for 1839. An appropriation is also contained in that bill for the defence of the Niagara, Oswego, and Plattsburgh frontier; and an appropriation of $80,000 for the defence of the Western frontier is included in the Indian appropriation bill.

The appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department are included in the Civil Appropriation act. No *Post-road* act was passed at this session.

No act for building or completing Light-houses was passed. The bill for that purpose which passed the Senate was never even *read* in the House.

Neither was any act for the improvement of Harbors passed at this session.

The bill making appropriations for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, after passing the Senate, failed in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of its friends to procure for it a hearing at least. On Sunday night, Mr. RARIDEN got a motion before the House to go into Committee of the Whole on that bill; but his motion was negatived by yeas and nays: 77 to 75.

AMOS KENDALL AND THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the Senate passed a resolution, directing the P. M. Gen. to report the reason for not answering a resolution passed 15 days before, inquiring the number of removals of Postmasters since May last. To this the following reply was received:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 27th, 1839.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *V. P. and P. of Senate:*

SIR: Just as my messenger was about to start for the Capitol with several communications, including my reply to the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th inst., I received their resolution of this day asking why the information then called for has not been communicated.

In reply, I have the honor to state, that the only reason I have to give why it has not been before communicated is, that it was not ready.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt. &c.
AMOS KENDALL.

Mr. Tallmadge then rose and said he considered that answer to be disrespectful to this body.

Mr. Sevier said yes, and if no one else would, he would move to send that letter to the President of the United States, and ask him to dismiss the Post Master General from office.

Mr. Foster said he was glad the young Senator had done so, the step had immortalized him. In a case like the present, where the honor of the body was concerned, party feeling should die, and then every Senator would feel himself bound to protect its dignity without regard to party feeling.

Mr. Walker expressed himself much dissatisfied with the response—he considered it disrespectful, to say the least of it. He could not vote for the dismissal of that officer, however.

Mr. Tallmadge spoke at some length against the general disrespectful conduct of that officer in relation to many things.

Mr. Rives alluded to the contempt shown towards the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, in resisting the writ of Mandamus.

Mr. Crittenden thought that every Senator must feel himself humbled, his self dignity wounded, by such a communication—why sir, said Mr. C. this is worse than Julius Cæsar when he was sent for by the Roman Senate—"tell the grey beards (said he) I will not come!" *Messenger*—What reason shall we give the Senate? "'Tis my *will*, that's reason enough!" Upon what meat has this great Cæsar fed, that he should thus attempt to lord it over the American Senate? From his heart he rendered homage to the Senator from Arkansas; he felt that there was an abiding sense of honor yet left in the Senate, and that however much they might differ on party grounds, whenever the dignity of the body was invaded, they would rally to a man.

Mr. Sevier offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the letter of the Postmaster General to the President of the Senate, stating that "the only reason why he had not sent an answer to a previous resolution was because it was not ready," is considered by the Senate as disrespectful to this body.

Resolved, That said letter, with the resolution to which it purports to be an answer, be laid before the President of the United States for such action as he may deem proper.

The question being divided, the vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Foster, Fulton, King, Knight, Linn, McKean, Merrick, Morris, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Hubbard, Niles, Pierce, Smith, of Connecticut, Wright, Young—8.

The vote on the second resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Foster, Fulton, King, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Walker, Webster, White—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Hubbard, Linn, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Smith, of Connecticut, Wall, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi, Wright, Young—15.

These Resolutions were immediately forwarded to the President, who, in a short time sent in a message, with the following letter of the Postmaster General, viz:

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received the resolution of the Senate of this day, upon the subject of a communication made to you by the Postmaster General on the 27th ultimo, and have the satisfaction of laying before the Senate the accompanying letter from that officer, in which he fully disclaims any intended disrespect to the Senate in the communication referred to.

M. VAN BUREN.

March 1, 1839.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"March 1, 1839.

"SIR: In reference to the resolution of the Senate, adopted this day, and by you just communicated to me, expressing the opinion that a communication made by me on the 27th ultimo, in reply to their resolution of the same date, was disrespectful to that body, I have only to say, that no disrespect was intended or felt. Their resolution of the 12th ultimo, calling for the names of removed postmasters, designated no specific time within which the information would be wanted; and as it did not appear to look to any immediate Legislative or Executive action on their part, the necessity of great expedition in preparing and communicating them, to the delay of other pressing matters, was not appreciated by me so highly as it appears to have been by the Senate, or as perhaps it ought to have been. And as the reply to the resolution of the 12th, was already in the hands of the messenger, and would accompany the reply to that of the 27th, showing that no disposition existed to withhold the information called for, it did not occur to me that any detailed explanation why it had not been *sooner* sent, was necessary or would be expected. Hence it will be perceived, that the letter complained of was written hastily, (the messenger having been in fact detained until it could be written and recorded;) and but for the hurry of the moment, not allowing time for consideration, I should probably have given the more full explanation contained in this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

"To the President."

WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

A bill passed the Senate, 27 to 15, a strict party vote, "to deprive the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia of the power to issue a writ of Mandamus to any officer of the United States." This was intended to protect Amos Kendall against the process of the Court, and is a right, as some of the Senators said, only second in value to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Fortunately it failed in the House.

SIXTH CENSUS.

The act providing for taking the Sixth Census, requires the Deputy Marshals to commence on the 1st of January next, and to conclude the service within ten months. The compensation was fixed at $2 per 100 names. 10,000 copies of the complete returns are to be printed.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Mr. Wise inquired of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether it was his intention to bring up the Sub-Treasury bill?

Mr. Cambreleng said the gentleman knew that it could not be called up.

Mr. Cushing. The gentleman might as well attempt to raise a dead man to life.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

On the last day of the late Session, Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report on our Mexican relations, which, for want of time, was not acted on, though it would doubtless have been sanctioned with great unanimity. It concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States view the existing condition of the political relations between the United States and Mexico with great dissatisfaction, the earlier causes of which are now increased by the omission of the Mexican Government to ratify the convention concluded between the agents of the two Powers in September last, without assigning any sufficient reason for such omission.

Resolved, That the unreasonable procrastination which has attended every step on the part of Mexico in the progress of the negotiations between the two Governments, for many years past, justifies a hope that the minister who is about to be sent to that country by the President will press for a speedy and definite settlement of the demands which have been so repeatedly, but ineffectually, made upon Mexico by the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That this House will impatiently expect the result of this mission; and, if it shall prove unavailing, will sustain the Executive branch of the Government in any ulterior measures which may become necessary.

PRINTING FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

The House inserted an amendment to the appropriation bill, providing that the printing for the Departments, which has heretofore been given to the Globe and other partizans at Washington, at their own price, should be let out by Contract, to the lowest bidder. The Senate struck out this amendment, but the House insisted, and rather than lose the bill, the Senate had to give up the point. This is a sad blow for the Globe.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

On the last night of the Session, Mr. Elmore moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. JAMES K. POLK, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

On this resolution a long and excited debate arose, in which Messrs. Elmore, Bell, McKennan, Curtis, Prentiss, Wise and Gray, took part. It finally passed 94 to 57. It is remarkable that among the majority there is not, we believe, a single Whig, and that many of that party retired from the Hall so as not to vote against and defeat the resolution. They could not vote thanks for impartiality which had not been practised, and were equally averse to a *reversal* of the usual course on such occasions. It is the first time, we believe, that any serious opposition has been made to such a resolution, and it will be remarked, that *it finally passed by 27 votes less than a majority of the whole House.* A pretty strong evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Speaker Polk is held, by those who have watched his course.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Martin Van Buren, jr. to be "Secretary under the 6th section of the act to reorganize the General Land Office," in the place of Abraham Van Buren, resigned.

Daniel W. Courts, of North Carolina, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Matanzas, in the island of Cuba, in the place of Lewis Shoemaker, deceased.

Among the appointments made by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, during the late session of Congress, was that of David Porter, (the Commodore) to be Minister Resident of the United States near the Ottoman Porte.

If the last Congress had done nothing else than to appoint an Investigating Committee, and appoint it too *by ballot*, they would have "done the State *some* service." The extracts from the Report of the Committee, already published, show that developments have been made which the country ought to be made acquainted with.

Fortunately, the evidence collected by the committee consists of public letters and testimony, taken under oath, and there can be no gainsaying it. They have driven the nail up to the head, and clinched it.

Alex. Gazette.

The 4th inst. was celebrated in Washington by a Public Dinner,—the occasion being the FIFTIETH *Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the U. States.* Mr. Webster was present, and Mr. Southard, with several of the members of the House and some of the most distinguished citizens of the District. Several speeches were made and a large number of toasts drunk. The festivities were kept up until past mid-night.

General Jones, an eminent lawyer of Washington, presided, assisted by Mr. Seaton of the National Intelligencer, and several residents.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Having perused the report of the minority of this Committee extending through nine closely printed columns, we are compelled to say that never was time more unprofitably spent. The whole substance of the report refers to charges made against the majority of the committee for extending their inquiries so as to embrace and detect all defalcations, if possible, since 1829. The minority went upon the ground that no investigation ought to be made unless there were *specific* charges against an officer, and that the enquiring into the mode of doing business of any officer would cast a suspicion upon his character, which would amount to a half condemnation. We are not informed by what process the minority arrived at such a conclusion. It ought to be a chief design of our government to keep a watchful eye over public functionaries; to examine their accounts and inquire into their transactions frequently, and if there is any wrong or defalcation to apply a corrective at once. The administration which withholds investigation until a charge of defalcation is made, will be in a situation like that of the farmer who locked his barn door after his horse was stolen. For so adroit have been the proceedings of defaulters, that scarcely a suspicion was excited, if we may credit Secretary Woodbury, until the defaulters were off, and government was without a remedy. The cases of Swartwout and Price are examples of men carrying on their peculations for years, and then quitting our country and going beyond the reach of our laws, before their offences were detected. Up to the removal of Mr. Swartwout, in March 1838, there was no charge of peculation or defalcation made in relation to him, and yet who will doubt that if a Committee had been appointed at the first session of the late Congress to investigate his affairs, they would have discovered enough to justify his removal, and save thousands to our National Treasury? It is remarkable that the minority of the Committee should object to examining the accounts of officers against whom no specific charges were made, and at the same time recommend in their report the adoption of the following remedy:

1. Persons to be appointed under an act of Congress, whose duty it shall be, periodically, or at any time, under the direction of the Treasury Department to personally inspect the books and papers of all officers intrusted with the public money.

We cannot see that less suspicion would be likely to attach to an officer, whose books and papers are inspected by persons appointed under an act of Congress, than if he were liable to the inspection of a committee of either branch of Congress. In either case, if no fault is discovered, the officer will stand higher in public confidence, than if no investigation had been made.

While the minority complain that the majority extended their inquiries too far, they also make the following admission:

That the labor of the committee in this investigation will produce some good is probable; that it would have produced greater, and given more satisfaction to the public mind, had it been conducted on more enlarged principles, we have no doubt.

So it seems that nothing would suit the minority. The committee did wrong in extending their inquiries and enlarging the field of the investigations, while at the same time they admit that the investigation would have "given more satisfaction to the public mind, had it been conducted on more enlarged principles."

The report of the minority is principally filled up with resolutions which they had offered to embarrass and restrict the inquiries of the committee. They conclude with a flourish of whitewash in favor of Mr. Woodbury, who is, in their opinion, "as pure as ice, and as white as snow," and with plenty of abuse at the subordinate officers of the Treasury who are no longer in office. The minority also offer the following opinion, which is worthy of comment:

That the country has sustained great pecuniary loss, no man can doubt; that the national character has suffered deep humiliation and disgrace, no man can hesitate to admit. But losses like these are incident to all governments; no one is free from them; the annals of our own afford numerous instances of peculations committed at every period of its short existence, under all and every administration, and all and every fiscal system, which has been adopted and carried into practice; no matter what has been the fiscal agent, the Government has sustained loss. It must be so until man becomes honest. But from our very misfortunes we may derive benefits; these incidents like storms purify the stagnant atmosphere; they may check for a moment, but cannot stop the onward march of the State to her high destinies. The lessons of experience will not be forgotten, and remedies must and will be applied to guard and protect the public purse.

Every thinking mind will at once discover how anxious the minority are to shift the blame of the great losses which our national Treasury has sustained of late, from the shoulders of the administration. That some trifling losses have been sustained under former administrations we freely admit, but we contend they were but as the weight of a feather, compared with the losses under the administrations of Jackson and his successor. Up to 1829 the whole amount of probable losses to our government from defaulting officers and broken banks was rather less than a million and a half of dollars; since that time the losses by Swartwout and Price alone have exceeded that sum. The error is in the system adopted by Jackson and avowed by his supporters that "to the victors belong the spoils."

There are many points in the report of the minority which we might refer to, as illustrating the uniform course of the present administration party to put a stop, if possible, to all inquiry or investigation into official abuses. We have written enough to convince the people that if it be their wish to discover the rottenness which exists in the public offices; if they wish to preserve our treasury from further depredations; if they wish to bring back our government to its former purity, our constitution to its former respect, and our laws to their former vigor, they must cease any longer to send representatives to Congress whose only creed is, unflinching devotion to the views, the measures and the principles of the Administration.

The Milton Spectator, of the 20th instant, says—"We regret to learn that the Tavern establishment at Yanceyville, owned by Col. Thomas Graves, together with the Post-Office, letters, papers, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire, on Sunday evening last."

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

As this question is one that is at present the principal subject before the public eye, we take occasion to refer to it again. The territory in dispute is very extensive, embracing upwards of six millions of acres. By the treaty of 1783, which recognized on the part of Great Britain the independence of the United States, the boundaries were distinctly provided for. Our North Eastern Boundary was to extend to the chain of mountains which divided the country in which the rivers which emptied into the Atlantic had their origin, from the country watered by the rivers which emptied into the Saint Lawrence. The words of the treaty were so express that they are incapable of two constructions. The whole of the territory which is in dispute, it is admitted, lies South and West of the chain of mountains referred to, and consequently is within the limits of the United States as recognized by treaty. In regard to this matter, Mr. Buchanan used the following language in the Senate last Tuesday:

"In regard to our title to the disputed territory, he had but little to say. It was sufficient for him to declare most solemnly that, of all the important questions he had ever been called upon to examine, this was the most free from doubt. In this opinion he was happy to have been sustained, at the last session of Congress, by the unanimous concurrence of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the unanimous vote both of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Great Britain, with that cupidity which has for centuries characterised her government, early perceived the immense importance of possessing this domain, as it would consolidate and strengthen her colonial government in North America. She accordingly put forth a claim to this territory, upon the ground that the treaty line was so defectively described that it was impossible to locate it. She wished to enter into a *conventional* negotiation, by which a new line would be drawn and the Treaty line entirely disregarded. This, of course, the National Government could not submit to, without the concurrence of Maine, as it might have the effect of taking from Maine a part of her acknowledged territory. The King of Netherlands was chosen as an arbitrator between the two nations, but, as is too often the case with arbitrators, he cut the territory into two parts, giving one to Great Britain and the other to the United States. Both nations protested against the award, and of course it fell to the ground.

Ever since 1832 this Government has been pressing England to enter into a negociation to mark and settle the line as prescribed by the treaty of 1783, but thus far our negotiations have not been effective, in consequence of the refusal of England to enter into such an arrangement. The subject was brought before Congress at its last session, and the following resolution was *unanimously* passed by both Houses:

"*Resolved*, That after a careful examination and deliberate investigation of the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the Northeastern boundary of the former, the House of Representatives do not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of running and marking that boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two Powers."

Such being the opinion of Congress, it was the duty of the Executive to require an agreement with Great Britain to mark the proposed boundary, or, if that Government should refuse, to discontinue all further negociation and submit the whole matter to Congress for its further action. Negociation would be useless if it would tend to any other result than a complete recognition of our rights under the treaty. Delays and procrastination would be attended with constant collision between the inhabitants on the border, and impede the settlement and improvement of the territory. The present difficulty proves this to be the inevitable result. The State of Maine could not look quietly on, and see trespassers entering into a territory which she claimed, and stripping it of lumber, its most valuable production. She resolved to execute her authority and drive away the intruders, when she receives a menace from the Governor of New Brunswick, to move no further, for Great Britain claimed the *exclusive jurisdiction*, and he would maintain it with all the military force at his command. The claim to *exclusive jurisdiction* is another step, in the course which Great Britain has taken for her aggrandizement. It is one that has never been put forward before, and one that will never be submitted to by this country. From a note from Mr. Livingston to Mr. Bankhead, on the 21st July, 1832, in regard to this matter, we take the following extract:

"Until this matter shall be brought to a final conclusion, the necessity of refraining on both sides *from any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the boundaries now actually possessed* must be apparent, and will no doubt be acquiesced in on the part of his Britannic Majesty's provinces, as it will be by the United States."

This friendly proposal was responded to by Sir Charles Vaughan, on the part of the British Government, in the following language:

"That his Majesty's Government entirely concur with that of the United States in the principle of continuing to abstain, during the progress of the negociation, *from extending the exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, beyond the limits within which it has hitherto been usually exercised by the authorities of either party.*"

On a more recent occasion, when it was deemed expedient to march a body of troops through the disputed territory to Canada, Great Britain offered to our Government as an excuse, that it was only for the purpose, not of occupying the territory, but of reaching a higher and ulterior destination, and felt it necessary to notify the Government of the United States of the movement. There is nothing in all this that looks like *exclusive jurisdiction.* So far as there has been any understanding on the subject, it has been that neither nation would extend its jurisdiction. We extract the following from the speech of Mr. CLAY on the subject:

"But with respect to the claim of exclusive jurisdiction by Great Britain over this territory, which had been asserted by the British authorities both at New Brunswick and Washington, so far from there being any such agreement, the truth was, that the British were wholly excluded from such jurisdiction, for neither party had a right to jurisdiction over the unoccupied portion of the territory, as might be seen by the documents now and heretofore communicated to the Senate; and over all portions of the territory that were occupied, jurisdiction was to remain as it was to be maintained as it was, both as regarded the ... ing of jurisdiction and the possession of ... and neither party was to make any advance ... strengthen or increase their jurisdiction or possession ... and if all this was so, then so far from Great Britain having any right of jurisdiction, she was ex... ed, as well as the United States, from all possession ... and jurisdiction over the unoccupied portion of ... territory."

It has been supposed by many that ... a claim has only been asserted by the Gov... ernor of New Brunswick, and his acts ... not be recognized by the Government ... home. If the United States take a prop... stand, England may throw off the respon... bility, but thus far the claim seems to ... insisted upon, for when Mr. Fox was infor... ed by our Secretary of State that Great Br... tain had no right to *exclusive jurisdiction* ... he, after a lapse of two days, sent to ... Government a *protest* against our *denial* ... such a right, and informed us that he would ... *send home* for further instructions on the ... subject. What further instructions he may ... receive, is unknown, but one thing is cer... tain, that if we yield *exclusive jurisdiction* ... to Great Britain, during the pendency of the ... negociation, the negociation will always be ... pending, it will be interminable, and in the ... mean time England having the possession ... will go on settling and governing the terri... torry to the total exclusion of the rights of ... the United States.

We are pleased to see such a perfect una... nimity on the part of members of Congress. ... All parties agree that our rights must be ... maintained, and the pretensions of the Gov... ernor of New Brunswick must be put down ... at all hazards. Such a unanimity will have ... its effect abroad, and lead to the adoption ... of measures, calculated to hasten the nego... ciation to a successful issue, and secure peace ... and tranquility between the two nations.

A Washington correspondent of the New ... York Courier, writes in reference to the ... North Eastern Boundary difficulties—

"The prevailing impression here may be ... briefly stated. Great Britian is wrong, in ... claiming territory which does not belong ... to her. The General Government is wrong ... in having so long acquiesced in unjust claims ... —Governor Fairfield is wrong, in a rash, ... ill-advised and ill-executed movement. And ... all parties would be doubly and trebly wrong, ... if in the nineteenth century they should suffer ... for a question of this kind to interrupt the ... pacific relations of two countries bound to... gether by so many ties of kindred, associa... tion and interest, as are the United States ... and Great Britain.

In a late speech of Mr. Robertson of Va., in the House of Representatives, on the Public Lands, the following passage occurs, which is characteristic of the despotism which Gen. Jackson was enabled so long to exercise over his followers:—

"I proceed (said Mr. Robertson,) to adduce other arguments, Mr. Speaker, in support of the proposed measure, drawn from the practical legislation of the country, and the opinions of men high in authority. The authority of great names will have more influence, I know, than any argument of mine. Gen. Jackson, in 1829—

[Mr. PICKENS. Do you quote Gen. Jackson as authority?]

Mr. ROBERTSON. Not for myself, sir, but for the party of which he was the leader.

[Mr. PICKENS. You do not call him the leader?]

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do, sir; the acknowledged, the undoubted leader; and among his followers were seen as abject and servile as those of the Eastern monarch who were ready, when his Majesty said it was night at noonday, to look up to *the sun, and swear that* SAW THE moon and stars. In his first message to Congress, Gen. Jackson, then fresh from the People, looking forward to a large surplus in the Treasury, and deprecating the injustice and discord which would probably ensue from using it for internal improvement, recommended an apportionment of the surplus "among the *several* States according to their ratio of representation." This apportionment he declared as, in his opinion, the most *just* and *fair* disposition which could be made of it; and this opinion he deliberately repeated after a twelvemonth's reflection. Well, sir, here was the assertion of the principle applicable to the whole surplus, from whatever source derived. If the proceeds of the public lands constituted a part, it was necessarily included, because the whole includes all its parts. If not, it would be difficult to show that though the general revenue might be divided, the proceeds of the public lands could not. The reverse of the proposition would come much nearer the truth. Who, then, denounced this monstrous heresy? Why did not the party who brought him into power abandon him for maintaining this unconstitutional doctrine? Sir, you scarcely heard a murmer of discontent.

In December, 1830, as I have said, the doctrine was deliberately repeated; and I cannot forbear to notice the fact, though perhaps not strictly relevant, that in the month of —— following, the House of Representatives of New York, tracking the steps of their leader, declared, *without one dissenting voice*, not only that a distribution of the entire surplus ought to be made *annually*, but pointed out the second section of the first article of the Constitution as that by which the respective proportions of the States should be regulated! But Gen. Jackson changed his opinion; and, of course, it must be presumed all the party have done the same. If New York changers in this particular since 1831, I presume, looking to the recent elections, she has again resumed her original ground. But I will return from this digression. After having twice asserted the principle of distribution as to all kinds of revenue, Gen. Jackson suddenly shifted his ground, and found it altogether wrong to distribute even the proceeds of the public lands; and, the next year, put his royal veto —and no monarch ever exercised that high prerogative more royally—on a bill which had passed by a considerable majority, distributing the proceeds of the public lands: and then, sir, those who went before for distribution, out and out, discovered it was unconstitutional, even as regards a fund over which they once contended Congress possessed absolute power.

The Standard thinks he makes an exhibition of "Federal inconsistency," by representing the Whigs, a few years ago, as entertaining the opinion that the Abolitionists of the north "were a few weak fanatics and old women, beneath the notice of grave politicians;" and now these same Whigs applaud Henry Clay as a patriot, "because he comes out against the enemies of the South." Does the Standard suppose the Abolition party at the north grew up in a night, like Jonah's gourd? But a very few years ago the party scarcely had an existence; for a time its numbers were small, and its growth slow; and very recently only has it assumed a threatening aspect. But which of the "Democratic Republican presses" first gave the alarm to the South, and by a continued parade of the matter gave to it a new impetus. We thought it was the United States Telegraph, the organ of the Nullification party. How long is it since that once denounced party has been incorporated into the Republican family? Will the Standard please to inform us?—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

The whole number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States is 720,625.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1839.

COTTON.—Sales at 13 to 14 cts. The price has fallen about a cent. The same may be said of the New York, Augusta, and Charleston markets, in all of which the article is dull.

Flour maintains its price here better than in New York, where it has fallen 25 cents per bbl.

Gov. Dudley is now in this place, for the purpose of holding a meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, of which he is Ex-officio President. The objects of the meeting, (to-wit, the opening of Books of Subscription for our Rail Road, and the selection of an Engineer to survey Nag's Head Inlet,) are necessarily postponed for a few days, on account of the absence of Col. Jones, of Hillsborough, a member of the Board, who is detained at home by indisposition. A meeting of the Board will take place at Raleigh on Tuesday next.

Our thanks are due to several of our old subscribers for the use which they have made of the subscription paper recently issued from this office. Many names, "of good men and true," have been added to our list within ten days past. One list was returned this morning with *ten* responsible names on it.

THE MAILS.—The new arrangement works badly as yet. It was put in operation on the 28th ult., and since that time we have received *two* Northern mails in due time. This morning, we have nothing north of Raleigh.

CONGRESS.—A very full account of the closing proceedings, which were of unusual interest, will be found in this paper.

On our first page is inserted a list of the Public Acts passed during the late Session of Congress; besides which 219 Acts of a private nature were passed, making altogether 252, an unusual number for the short Session.

An Act conferring extensive powers on the President, in case of difficulty with England, will also be found on the same page. This Act passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, and the House by 201 to 6.

THE MAINE TROUBLES.—We are happy to say, that no further act of hostility has taken place on the frontier. The Governor of New Brunswick has not sent troops to meet the Maine troops, as was feared, and the latter retain undisputed possession of the territory. From the following paragraphs it would seem that they do not intend to relinquish that possession, for Mr. Van Buren or any one else.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

It seems to be the general opinion in Maine, that the Government of that State will not relinquish her claim to the jurisdiction over the disputed territory—but will retain possession with a military force—in spite of the protocol. The Portland Advertiser says, "we say this, and we do but speak the language of the whole State of Maine, that WE WILL NOT YIELD UP THE POSSESSION OF THE AROOSTOOK TO ANY EARTHLY POWER."

We make the following extract from a letter from Gov. Fairfield to Mr. Van Buren:

"In this state of things, I have to inform your Excellency that our citizens now upon this territory engaged in the service of the State, will not leave it without accomplishing their object unless compelled so to do by a superior force."

AMOS KENDALL AND THE SENATE.—Our readers will not fail to mark the insult offered by this creature to the Senate, and the prompt resolutions adopted by that body, with considerable unanimity, to assert and sustain its own dignity. It is matter for congratulation, that such administration Senators as Messrs. Sevier and Walker came forward with a manly rebuke of the insolent upstart. The Petersburg Intelligencer rather wonders that the Senate was not ordered to apologize for and expunge its resolutions censuring his high mightiness of the Post office. This glorious deed is doubtless reserved for the great expunger, Thos. H. Benton, who, it will be seen, voted against taking any notice of the indignity. The Globe says,—

"It is possible that the Postmaster General's reply to Mr. Tallmadge's resolution of the 27th, may have been more brief than it otherwise would have been in consequence of the tone of that resolution, which appeared to many to be quite as susceptible of an offensive construction as the reply."

So, Mr. Kendall had taken umbrage at the resolution of the Senate, as not sufficiently respectful to his highness.

AN EXPLODED HUMBUG!—We take credit to ourself for always opposing the attempts made in nearly every State to suppress the circulation of small Bank Bills, say of denominations between $1 and $5. We never yet could see the motive for putting down a circulation of so convenient a medium as they furnish. It is therefore with pleasure that we find some of the States which have adopted the humbug, now repudiating it. The New York Legislature, in which each party has the control of a branch of the Legislature, has just passed, almost unanimously, an act to repeal the law prohibiting this kind of circulation.

It will be seen that another office has been conferred by the President upon a North Carolinian,—Mr. Courts, the Treasurer of the State, having been appointed Consul at Matanzas. Should Mr. Courts accept the office, of which we presume there is no doubt, the Governor and Council will have to fill the office of Treasurer.

The Microcosm, of Raleigh, says it is rumored there that Mr. Haywood is to have the appointment of Minister to France.

We owe our acknowledgements to the North Carolinian for the undesired insertion of a subscription paper which we recently issued, and also for the numerous *alterations* and *improvements* which it underwent from the Editor's own pen. Here a word, and there a line, were *stricken out:* occasionally a portion *italicised:* and finally a brilliant witticism perpetrated, by *adding* a whole sentence; so that it was with some difficulty that we recognized our own handywork.

This is rather an unpromising specimen of the North Carolinian's "fair field."

The North Carolinian will pardon us for not being able to read Mr. Edwards's resolution through its spectacles. We have no doubt that our reading is the correct one. At all events, *we* gave the resolution itself, along with our construction, so that our readers can form their own conclusions.

Our gentle admonition of last week has not altogether cured our neighbor the North Carolinian of its propensity to ask questions. Witness the following, which deserves to be treasured and repeated, as fond mothers usually cherish and repeat the remarkable sayings of infant prattlers:—

"And will you demolish the Van Buren administration, Mr. Hale? And will you put to rout and totally annihilate the whole democratic ascendency in the United States, cruel Mr. Hale?

"My own Araminta, say *no.*"

Lack-a-day! We earnestly hope that when he asks Araminta, she will *not* say *no.* Do, Araminta, say *yes!*

PROSCRIPTION.—A number of Postmasters have been removed in Connecticut recently, on account of their politics, and for the purpose of rewarding partizans, to make them more active in the general elections next month.

ADOMINABLE TYRANNY AND CORRUPTION.—We ask the particular attention of all honest men to the extract on our first page, from the testimony taken by the Investigating Committee during its examinations at New York. It will be seen that the officers of the Custom House in that city have been *required* annually to pay a certain per centage out of their salaries for the purpose of raising a fund to aid the Administration in the elections; and this, too, whether the officer were friendly or not to the administration. It appears that they were actually threatened with the loss of office, unless they paid up their share of this "*Corruption fund.*"

With hundreds, nay, probably some thousands of office-holders in the city, connected with the Custom House, the Post office, the Courts, &c., who were not only required to give their money, but their personal exertions, it is matter of astonishment, that the Whigshave been able to obtain the ascendancy. It is also a subject of exultation, as affording a strong evidencethat the people, even in the large cities, are not yet so debased as to fall unresisting victims to official corruption.

We ask our readers in North Carolina to reflect upon the many inducements which the people of New York have had to support the Administration of Mr. Van Buren. He is the only citizen of hers who has ever reached that elevated station. Her vote contributed to his election. Many thousands of her people are either directly or indirectly indebted to the favor of the Executive for their daily bread, derived from the public crib; and the least flagging in his support was the signal for a stoppage of the supplies, and for casting the recreant office-holder and his family upon the cold charities of the world, without a moment's warning. The most perfect party organization ever known, has existed in New York. The most unsparing denunciations have been lavished upon such as have had moral firmness to break the shackles of party, and stand up for their country. Under all these circumstances, the present hostility of New York State and city, to the Administration, presents a sublime moral spectacle. Nothing but the worst misrule, and the most barefaced corruption, could have produced it, and nothing less than Roman virtue and an abiding attachment to our institutions, in their simplicity and purity, could have overcome the obstacles to the downfall of a party which was once so strong, and had so many powerful holds upon the affections and the fears of the people. Again we ask the people of North Carolina to weigh the circumstances under which Mr. Van Buren's own State has abandoned him, and to ask themselves whether he is worthy of *their* support who is deserted by his own neighbors and best friends.

To return to the testimony taken by the Committee. It will be seen that the Van Buren members were, as usual, earnest in their efforts to *suppress investigation.* This is what might have been expected, and what would have been accomplished, if the Speaker had had the appointment of the Committee. As in the case of the former Investigating Committees, every question tending to develop important facts, would have been rejected by the Committee. But the day has gone by when investigation can be smothered. At the next Session, when time will be afforded for a more thorough scrutiny, we may look out for astounding disclosures.

Since the above was written, we discover that Mr. Niles has delivered a long Speech in the Senate, *in "vindication of the practice of levying a tax on office-holders, to be used in elections!"* We certainly never expected to find a such practice justified, in the Senate or elsewhere.

A NEW WAY TO FLEECE UNCLE SAM.—It will be recollected that when the Sub-Treasury Bill was before Congress, a few days ago, Mr. Tallmadge offered an amendment, providing "that, *whenever the public money shall be deposited in banks, it be deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and not to the individual credit of the Collector or Receiver.*" There was no requirement here, it will be observed, to make the deposites in bank, but only that *when* deposites are so made, they should be to the credit of the Treasurer, and not of the Collector. This most reasonable and necessary measure of precaution, was voted down, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ky., Davis, Knight, *McKean,* Merrick, *Nicholas,* Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, *Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier,* Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, *Young.*—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, BROWN, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Smith, of Conn., STRANGE, Walker, Wall, Williams, of Maine, Williams, of Mi., Wright—23.

It will be seen that every one of the 23 Nays is an Administration man, and that among them are our two Senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange. It will also be seen, that no less than six Administration members, whose names we have placed in *Italics*, voted for the amendment. No better evidence could be had, of the importance of the measure, or of the blind devotion to party, of the 23.

And now for the key to this remarkable vote. The Washington City Madisonian says, that "Mr. Hoyt, the Collector of New York, has $127,000 at his own private credit in a Bank in New York, for which, by agreement, he receives and pockets for himself 7 per cent. interest—$8,089 a year!!" Mr. Hoyt refused to permit the Investigating Committee to examine his account with the Bank, and the Bank, without his leave, could not exhibit it. This is the way, when any thing is too corrupt for the public eye. Congress is set at defiance. Amos Kendall set the example, and the subordinates follow it.

But are the people willing that the public money, contributed by them for the support of government, shall be used for the private emolument of the office-holders? The U. S. Bank paid the government a bonus for the use of the deposites: the State Banks also paid interest, though only 2 per cent.; but even that pittance is given up, and the collectors allowed the whole benefit. Is this wise, is it prudent, is it economical! Is it such a disposition as any of these honorable Senators would make of his own money? And yet this is the practical operation of the Sub-Treasury. If the Collector could realize more, or suppose he could realize more, by speculating on the money himself, as Swartwout and Price did, he would so use it; but if he could make a better bargain by loaning it to the Banks, or even to individuals, what is to prevent his so disposing of it!

The Globe is doing its best to make its readers believe that Mr. Swartwout was a Whig, and actually forced on the President and country for the Collectorship of New York by the Whig party of that city. This may do to tell the readers of the Globe, who are bound to credit all its assertions; but it cannot deceive those who recollect the cautious manner in which the public pulse was felt by the Administration in 1829,—the indignation expressed by the opposition at the idea of the removal of Mr. Thompson, the faithful collector of that day, for the purpose of appointing Mr. Swartwout,—the denial of the then organ, that any such change was in contemplation,—the revival of the rumor, and the final removal of Mr. T. and appointment of Swartwout, *after the Senate had adjourned.* And yet the Globe has the impudence now to assert that Mr. Swartwout was almost forced upon the Government! Gen. Jackson forced to put a man in office contrary to his own will! The idea is worthy of the Globe.

GENTEEL.—The last Raleigh Standard published the exceedingly vulgar attack of Dr. Duncan on Messrs. Stanly of N. C. and Southgate of Kentucky, which produced the resolution to expel him from the House, and adds,—

"It will hardly be believed that a resolution was offered to expel Dr. DUNCAN from the House, as a punishment for publishing the statement, by those reckless bullies and fisticuff blackguards, whose atrocious conduct has driven him to this course, and who are a disgrace to Congress, their constituents, their country, and the age."

This even exceeds the ordinary tone of the Standard, bad as that is.

By the way, the Standard has not yet acknowledged itself satisfied of the authenticity of Dr. Duncan's abolition letter, though he admitted it on the floor of the House. Again we say to the Standard, take care that the public does not rank you also as an abolitionist; for no one seems just now to be so much extolled by you as the aforesaid abolitionist Duncan, and recollect, also, we pray you, that "Northern Editors with Southern principles" are not always free from suspicion.

Again.—The Van Buren members of the Legislature from Orange County have published an Address, in which they speak of Gov. Dudley's Inaugural Address as "a display of federal swaggering folly," &c.

SWARTWOUT AND PRICE.—The pretence set up by the Administration party now is, that the law has been inefficient to enable the Treasury Department to detect the frauds of these Sub-Treasurers; and they have even gone so far as to say that the Department had no right to examine the books of the Custom House and District Attorney. "It appears (says one of the organs) that, under the present system of managing affairs, it was out of the power of the officers of the Treasury to become acquainted with the rogueries practised by Swartwout." These assertions are sufficiently contradicted by frequent practice, not less than by positive law. If it had been true, how did it happen that as soon as Swartwout's defalcation was publicly known, the Department actually sent an agent to New York who made a thorough examination of the affairs of the office, and settled the amount of the deficiency! Was this unwarranted by law? On the contrary, the 21st section of the act of March 2, 1799, expressly provides that the collectors, &c. shall keep their books and accounts in such manner and form as the Department shall direct, *"and shall at all times submit their books, papers, and accounts to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose."* So with the Post Office Department.—Agents of that Department are constantly travelling through the country, examining the condition of the offices.

The truth is that the defalcations of Swartwout and Price were owing to the gross neglect of the Department to take proper steps to produce a strict accountability; and it is now necessary to the very existence of the party, that the blame should be thrown off their shoulders. For this purpose, no assertions, however unsupported by facts, are too bold for them to propagate. But it is idle. The evidences of inefficiency, and connivance at peculation in these and other cases, are too numerous to be forgotten by the people.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—There are some newspapers, which, unlike the Raleigh Standard, have magnanimity enough to do justice to Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their general opposition to him. Of these, the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, is one. That paper of the 27th ult. in publishing Mr. Clay's speech against abolition, says,—

"Differing, as we do, essentially from Mr. Clay on many of the most important and vital principles of our government, it cannot be expected that we should indulge in any unnecessary terms of commendation. This effort, although it has gratified, has not surprised us. We have never believed in the charges of abolitionism brought for party purposes against him. His whole history, his birth, education and residence, as well as his distinct and repeated avowals, forbade the idea. Well do we remember his withering retort, when the charge was preferred by Mr. Calhoun on the floor of the Senate —"I an abolitionist!" said Mr. Clay, "I, who was born in a slaveholding State, who have been bred and educated in a slaveholding State—the ashes of whose fathers and children are there—whose whole earthly substance is involved in the institution of slavery—I, an abolitionist!! No, Sir, when that contest does come, when in my judgement action *is necessary,* I shall not be found following in the rear of my honorable friend from South Carolina."

And well has he fulfilled his promise.—While others were using the exciting topic for party purposes, he was engaged in discussing the graver subjects of National policy; but when the storm arose, when the conflict was inevitable, he takes his position, and with one blow settled the fight. So acknowledged Mr. Calhoun in his place—so responds the whole country. We stop not to ask, why did not Mr. Clay accomplish his purpose at an earlier date! He has chosen his own time, has fulfilled his design, and the expectations of the country, and we are willing that he should enjoy the consequent credit."

The Globe parades a list of bills which had passed the Senate and failed for various causes in the House, as a sort of bill of indictment against that body, for neglect of duty." Among them are the bills "to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands;" the Sub-Treasury bill; &c. Doubtless the Globe would have been pleased to find the House as subservient as formerly, when the President had only to issue his orders, and they were carried into effect. But the late House had gotten above that condition of degradation. It preferred the people's will to the President's; their own sense of what was their duty, to the instructions of the Globe. When that House first assembled, it contained a decided majority of friends of the Administration. But the corruption, imbecility, and evil designs of the Administration, drove numbers of honest men out of its ranks, and thus converted it into an opposition body.

It is a little remarkable, that neither the Sub-Treasury nor Land bills were ever called up in the House, after having been passed by the Senate.—Why does not the Globe open its batteries upon its own leaders, for this neglect of duty?

The Ruling Passion.—The predominating feature in the character of the Editors of the Globe, is, their love of "the spoils." It is perfectly characteristic of them, therefore, to find their article on the "close of the Session," passing over all the interesting and important events of its last days, and entering at once upon a lecture to Congress for passing an appropriation for public documents, the profit of printing which is to go, not into their own pockets, but into those of their neighbors, the Editors of the Intelligencer.

North Carolina Looms.—We saw a day or two since, a bale of Woollen and Cotton goods, from the Phœnix factory, Fayetteville, which was sent to one of our merchants as a sample. It is a favourable one and furnishes goodly evidence of profitable investment to the enterprising manufacturers. This article is admirably adapted to negro clothing, and we hope it will be purchased for that purpose by our rice planters, and farmers generally. How much better would it be to purchase a good article from our own looms, than to buy the same from the factories of other States.—*Wil. Advertiser.*

We learn that the first division of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Major General Patterson, promptly volunteered their services to the President, under the act recently passed by Congress, to raise fifty thousand men.—*Philad. Herald.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

It is not always discreet in the friends of those of our citizens who represent the United States in diplomatic stations abroad to commit their private communications to the newspapers. We doubt whether it be so in either of the two following cases, which we find in our yesterday's mail papers:

A letter from Mr. MUHLENBERG, our Minister at Vienna, says:

"I have had my solemn audience with the Emperor, as they call it here. It was conducted with a good deal of pomp and ceremony. I have also been presented to the Empress, the Empress's mother, and the brothers and uncles of the Emperor. Each have their separate courts, women as well as men, each their grand master of ceremonies, and each must be waited on separately in full dress. They all received me with great kindness and attention, and I have every reason to be pleased with my reception. Prince METTERNICH, the Prime Minister, is very polite, and so are the members of the corps diplomatique—all are greatly pleased and surprised at my German. The truth is, I speak it as well as the best of them; the Vienna dialect is worse than any you hear in America."

OUR MINISTER AT LONDON.

Extract of a letter from the American Minister.

LONDON, February 4.

"This is the time for Virginia to make a loan for the purposes of internal improvement. I can make any loan for the State, to the amount of 5 or 10 millions, that she may want, *irredeemable or not,* for fifty years. Rely on it, she will never have so good a chance. It will not be necessary to send out an agent. Why not let me negotiate for them, before I return?"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Important Trial.—On Monday, as we learn from the Philadelphia United States Gazette, the case between the two branches of the Presbyterian church came up before the Supreme Court in that city, Judge Rogers on the bench. The morning was consumed in endeavors to empannel a jury. The pannel having been exhausted, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, when the jury was selected. Josiah Randall, Esq. commenced his opening of the case. Among other distinguished gentlemen of the bar, the Hon. W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, will appear for one of the parties, and Mr. Wood, of New York, for the other.

PROPOSED SHIP CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The following resolution, accompanied by a report and voluminous appendix, interspersed with sundry maps and diagrams, was presented to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Roads and Canals, by Mr. MERCER, on Saturday, the 2d instant. The resolution was adopted by the House and the report, &c. ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or continuing negotiations with the Government of other nations, and particularly with those the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the Isthmus that connects North and South America; and to which the United States have accredited ministers or agents; for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a SHIP CANAL across the Isthmus; and of securing forever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such Canal to all nations, on the payment of reasonable tolls.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

The Jackson Van Buren party have fulfilled scarcely a pledge which they made to the country when they were seeking office. They promised that the Government should stand aloof from partisan conflicts—that the people should decide for themselves. Has this promise been redeemed! Let facts answer.—Their first acts were cautious and vacillating—but a moment, and the web of sophistry was swept away, and the people beheld them urging on the warfare against the ballot-box and the elective franchise. But no act had reached the maximum of indelicacy—of atrocity rather, until Jackson took the field in favor of *his* candidate—until it was proclaimed to the 'Democracy' that the *Administration* had a candidate in the field. By the force of official dictation, by reckless interference of office-holders, by the borrowed fame of another man, that administration candidate prevailed. At that very moment the President and his dependents had become too strong for the people!

Another pledge. They promised that the expenditures of Government should be curtailed. Was this done? Let facts answer. From twelve millions they were speedily swelled to 20, 30, 35, 40 MILLIONS per annum!

They denounced the U. S. Bank, and effected its overthrow; promising a better currency than it furnished, and a safer depository than it afforded to the public money. What was the result! The State Banks were made depositories—they failed, as the party acknowledge—the Government suffered by their failure; and instead of a better currency, the country was disastrously flooded with irredeemable bank paper and 10,000,000 in Treasury notes!

They promised gold and silver to the people. Did they get it? No! Who did! The Government officers; for while dues of the Government to citizens were paid in Treasury notes, Government officers received their salaries in gold and silver!

They promised implicit obedience to the *ascertained* will of the people. They have redeemed this promise by treating the people with contempt, and by refusing to acquiesce in their will, when that will was plainly declared, and its fulfilment insisted upon.

They have made themselves paramount in will and principle to the people and to the Constitution. They have pledged—and have not fulfilled their pledges—their vows have gone out and returned void —their practices have convulsed the country at intervals, and have threatened the permanent well-being of good Governmen:! In this emergency, what shall be done? Shall we cease to cry—when corruption and faithlessness stalk abroad at noon day? Shall we cease to devise means to rid the country of this party? No! Rather let us speak louder and more incessantly; let the veil that has so long covered the shameless profligacy of *the* party, be torn away; and let the banner under which the people intend to rally, float to the breeze! Who fights in this moral battle, fights for his country—who falters, deserves to rot in a traitor's grave!

A man being asked how old he was, replied, "I am in health," and being asked now rich he was, said, "I am not in debt."

Immense Damage to the Susquehanna Tide-Water Canal.—We regret to learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that about one-half of the eastern division of the dam erected across the Susquehanna, at Columbia, by the Tidewater Canal Company, has been carried away by the ice. This dam cost $150,000 to erect, and its destruction will probably throw back the opening of that canal to next fall.

Novel Sale.—A gentleman of Buffalo has just sold all his real estate there for $130,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of *one dollar an hour.* The Advertiser remarks, "according to these terms, the purchaser will have 14 years 34 days and 20 hours to pay it in, at the rate of $8,760 per annum."

Unexampled in the history of Rail Roads.—The Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company have, within the last three years, completed and put in operation eighty miles of rail road, and graded upwards of fifty more. At the same time they have been able to declare from their profits regular annual dividends of eight per cent. per annum upon the whole capital invested in the rail road and bank.

The receipts on that part of the road in operation for the last three months (72 miles in length) has averaged $16,000 per month. When opened to Greensborough, and the whole Southern travel thrown on it to that place, it is estimated that the receipts will reach $26,000 per month.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Counting Chickens," &c.—A recent writer on the subject of the probable increase of the population of the United States, comes to this conclusion,—that in 1840, we shall have a population of, at least 17,153 333;—in 1850, a population of 22,871,110;—in 1860, that of 30,494,880;—in 1870, that of 40,659,840;—and 1880, that of 54,213,420. This, to be sure, is counting up pretty well,—but it is all very probable, if the Union and the world hold together till that period.

Handsome Present.—The enterprising citizens of Wheeling have prepared a splendid set of cut glass, containing about four hundred pieces, from decanters to down egg glasses, as a present "to his Excellency Gov. Campbell and his successors in office." The cost of this set is said to be about $700.

DIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 26th ult. Dr. DAVID McALLISTER, of Cumberland County, N. C. Dr. McAllister had been, for a year or two past, a student of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and was about to conclude his course, preparatory to entering on the practice of his profession, when he was suddenly cut off. He was a gentleman of fine mind, and exalted character, and would, if he had been spared, have been an honor to his profession. A large circle of friends and relatives here mourn his premature fate.

At his residence in Mississippi on 18th January, of inflammation of the lungs, ALEXANDER McKAY, Esq., formerly sheriff of this County.

At his residence in Wilkes county, N. C., on the 15th February, 1839, in the 58th year of his age, Col. JOHN MARTIN, sen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 11, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Nelson in tow, with full freight Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, E. W. Willkings, Cook & Co., Beverly Rose, Hall & Johnson, and others in this town, and for Rockfish Manufacturing Company, Miles Wilcox, Crews & Boger, J. H. Holcomb, D. H. Craige, and various others in the interior.

DEPARTED, March 11, boat Post Boy, of the Henrietta line, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, &c.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 6, Schr. A. F. Thorn, from New York.
7, Stm'r Henrietta, and boats Only Son and Messenger, from Fayetteville.
8, Schr. Halcyon, from New York.
Br. Schr. Adelaide, from St. Kitts.
Brisk, from do.
9, Brig Fame, from Barbadoes.
Br. Brig Amelia, from Trinidad, Cuba.
Brig Thorne, from Charleston.
Schr. Oregon, from do.

DEPARTURES.

March 3, Schr. Atalanta, for Havana.
Br. Schr. Albion, for Bermuda.
Br. Brig Christiana, for Jamaica.
4, Schr Merchant, for Barbadoes.
Brig Eagle, for Newport, R. I.
5, Schr. Lenity, for Philadelphia.
6, Schr. Wm. Wallace, for Baltimore.
9, Augustus Lord, for Charleston.
Stm'r Henrietta and boat Nelson, for Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 13.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

60 LARGE KENTUCKY BEAR SKINS,
10 hhds. low priced SUGAR,
10 do prime Molasses,
50 barrels Country Whiskey.
For sale by
THO. S. LUTTERLOH.

To Rent.

A LARGE STABLE on Hillsborough Street, a few yards below my Store.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 13, 1839. 36 3w

500 Bushels of CORN, &c.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder, at Narrow Point, on Friday the 29th of March, a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Bacon and Lard, on a credit until January, 1840.
W. D. HARRINGTON.
Moore County, March 5, 1839. 36 2wpd

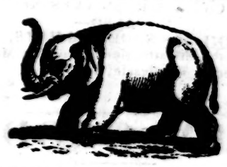
HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville [Campbellton] Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.
W. S. LATTA.
March 13, 1839. 36 2w

THE miraculous cures effected by the *Matchless Sanative,* we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

IN STORE,

10 TONS Swedes and English IRON,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d. to 5 in. spike,
20 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans MOLASSES,
10 hhds do. and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 sacks Rio and Cuba COFFEE,
15 do Laguira and Java do,
30 kegs No. 1 and 2 White Lead, in Oil,
30 boxes 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bales Northern Hay,
20 bbls Mullet and Mackerel,
20 dozen Windsor, Rush, and Cane-seat Chairs,
First quality Wharncliffe & Congress Pocket and Pen KNIVES.
—*AFLOAT,*—
100 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES,
For sale by
COOK & CO
Fayetteville, N C, March 13, 1839. 36 3w



MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
UNITED.

JOS. E. V. HOBBY, Manager.

THE Proprietors respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that they have united their extensive MENAGERIE and CIRCUS for this Season, and in offering them to the public for Exhibition, are determined to give such a variety of entertainment as cannot fail to meet the approbation of all classes of the community. To effect this, they have engaged some of the most talented and celebrated Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers, and by this means, the scenes in the circle will present an assemblage of talent and manly activity never surpassed by any other establishment. The Arena is fitted up with every comfort and convenience; in fact the Managers flatter themselves that with their personal exertions, and the succession of novelties they will produce, to present one of the most varied, animated, and interesting Equestrian entertainments ever presented to an American public, which, together with their fine collection of LIVING ANIMALS, will afford a rich and rare treat to the Naturalist and lover of Equestrian and Gymnastic exercises. The Animals and Circus are both arranged under a large and spacious Pavilion, and will be exhibited at Fayetteville on Monday the 25th and Tuesday the 26th days of March, 1839.—for two days only. The Animals will be exhibited each day from 1 to 4 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. The Animals and Circus each evening will be exhibited together. Doors open at half past 6 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance to the Animals and Circus together, at night, 50 cents. Children and Servants half price.

Commodious seats will be erected for the accommodation of visiters;—Ladies and the juvenile branches of families always have the preference. The Manager respectfully states that there will be nothing introduced in the performance that can offend the ear of the most fastidious; but the whole will be conducted with the utmost order and decorum. For a description of the Animals contained in the Menagerie, see bills posted up at the Hotels.

There will be an exhibition at the same time and place of the rare specimens of the fine arts, the richest, most elegant and extensive collection of PAINTINGS ever offered, representing Burning Mountains, Conflagrations, Battles, Cities, Buildings, Shipwrecks, &c &c. These Paintings have been selected with great care and attention, by a very distinguished Artist, and neither pains or expense have been spared in procuring works of the most celebrated and interesting character. Admittance 25 cents.

☞Entrance to this splendid exhibition from the inside of the Menagerie

☞ The above will be exhibited at Marion Court House on Tuesday, March 19th; at Neal Carmichael's on Wednesday, March 20th; at Lumberton on Friday, March 22d; at Oliver K. Tuton's on Saturday, March 23d;—for one day at each place. Hours of exhibition at the above named places, from 1 to 4 P. M. at each place.
March 13, 1839. 36 2w

Received per Steam Boat,

20 HHDS. Attakapas SUGAR,
5 casks Cheese,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
5 casks London Porter.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 12, 1839. 36f

VALUABLE
Summer Establishment
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor,
THOMAS ASHE.
March 9. 36 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

CAPTAIN KYD, or the Wizard of the Sea; Neal Malone, and other Tales of Ireland; The Bench and the Bar, by the author of the Great Metropolis; Memoirs of Charles Mathews; Oliver Twist, by Boz, with plates. School Books, Paper, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 13.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;
Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c.—all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 25, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C*

96-tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839,

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Pension Agency.

HAVING been called on by many, I will give prompt attention to all who may constitute me their Agent for the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all who may wish them.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1839. 32 6w

GOELICK'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of ☞ CONSUMPTION ☜ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent*,
Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.
[30 tf.] January 28

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 2, 1839. 26tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

10 HHDS. prime N O SUGAR.
Expected by next boat
75 Bags prime RIO COFFEE,
11 casks CHEESE

For sale by

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 28. 30 tf.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
H. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1. 1839. 26 1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,

200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.

And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANITIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1. 1838. 83 tf.

State of North Carolina. Executor's Notice.

AT February Term, 1839, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Smith, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Testator are here by requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS C. SMITH,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
Executors.

F. bruary 11, 1839 32 6w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Anna Smith vs. James B. Smith. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith, the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte*.

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

24 3m] WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

MANAGER'S OFFICE,

Richmond, Virginia.

RICH AND SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES:

80,000 Dollars!

$25,000! $20,000! $15,000!

Alexandria Lottery,

CLASS NO. TWO FOR 1839,

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. positively on Saturday 20th April, 1839.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES:

1 Splendid Prize of	80,000	Dollars.
1 Prize of	25,000	Dollars.
1 do.	20,000	Dollars.
1 do.	15,000	Dollars.
1 do.	10,000	Dollars.
1 do.	9,000	Dollars.
1 do.	8,000	Dollars.
1 do.	7,500	Dollars.
1 do.	7,016	Dollars.
2 Prizes of	5,000	Dollars.
3 do.	4,000	Dollars.
4 do.	3,000	Dollars.
5 do.	2,500	Dollars.
10 do.	2,000	Dollars.
20 do.	1,500	Dollars.
50 do.	1,000	Dollars.
50 do.	750	Dollars.
133 do.	500	Dollars.

Besides Prizes of $250, $200, $150, $100, $80, $60, $50, $40, and lowest Prize $20.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

☞ Tickets only $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260
Do. do. 26 Half do. 130
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 65
Do. do. 26 Eighth do. 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the Drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address

D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS, *Richmond, Va.*

February 27, 1839. 34-5wks. pd.

Just received and for sale at my Auction Store,

20 CASKS CHEESE.
In transit,
20 hhds, prime Attakapas SUGAR.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

February 27, 1839. 34tf

35 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by

D. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1839. 34-6w

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, Received per Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 26, 1839. 34tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839 32tf

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839 29tf

China, Glass and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Mercnants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina is requested

New York, January 8. 30 7t

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 7 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839 27 f

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27tf

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf.

Mr. & Mrs. Harden's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME, 10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME, Just received by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 9. 27tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. 20tf

CITY HOTEL,

NEW YORK.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above named spacious Establishment has recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs—a splendid new Dining Room has been erected, and new Parlors for gentlemen provided, which makes it now one of the most pleasant Hotels in the country. The Proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this Establishment, and give the assurance, that if cleanliness, a good table, and attentive servants are claims to their favors, the City Hotel shall not be excelled.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with great care, which, with a quantity of the old stock of the Messrs. Jennings & Willard, form a selection rarely equalled.

JOHN H. GARDNER,
E. PACKER.

New York, January, 1839. 33-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 10 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Notice.

SOMETIME in October last, I had stolen from me, or have mislaid, sundry Notes and papers of value and importance to me, and I do hereby forewarn the makers of the same from paying them to any other person than myself, as I have not transferred my claim to any person:—One Note on Daniel McLean and Gabriel Utley for $80, dated about the 1st of July, 1838; one ditto on John Utley for $40, dated sometime in February, 1838; one ditto on ditto for $ 0, dated in May, 1838; one ditto on Merril Utley for $100, dated about the 10th of February, 1838; one ditto on Isaac Clegg for $100, dated 1st January, 1836; one ditto on Capt James Womack for $28 80, dated sometime in January, 1835; one ditto on William Wisher for $19, dated in Fall of 1834; one ditto on William Wisher for $10, dated in the Winter of 1834; one ditto on ditto for $6, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on David Hughes for $5, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on Matthew Weeken for $44 44, due sometime in February, 1833; one ditto on John McIver for $28 85, due in January, 1838; one ditto on John McIver for $18 75; one ditto on Penny Chavis for $5, due January, 1838; one receip on Henry Lightfoot for a note on Archibald Brown for $14 75; one note on Isaac Clegg for $100, due 1st January, 1838.

ROBERT WATSON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County. }

This day came before me Robert Faucette, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said County, and made oath in due form of law that the above Notes have been either stolen or mislaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 13th day of February, 1839.

ROBERT WATSON.

Test, R FAUCETTE. J. P [33-4w

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this Institution commenced on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin and French Languages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.

The Scholastic year will embrace forty-two weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a term.	
Second,	10	
Third,	16	
French,	10	
Latin,	12	
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29	
Needle Work,	2	
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7	
Drawing and Painting,	10	

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absence of pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.

The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are too well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. F Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.

Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 30 2m

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3 4 to 6-4,
3-4 and 6 4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838 24tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat The other Tract [100 acres unimproved Pine Land] lies on the waters of Cane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan 1, 1836. 26-3mpd

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, three Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13 tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys

For sale by the Proprieter, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER.

[11-6m] COLIN McIVER.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the prevention and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apotheceries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91 1Y-pd